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IS THIS THE YOUNG MAN'S AGE?

"If you were to take a census of the big active figures in the world today, the men who are doing big things," says the Cosmopolitan Magazine, "you would find that most of them are more than 65 years of age. Since the war we've stopped calling this 'the young man's age.'"

It might be more truthful to say that what the war has done has been not to belittle the great value to the world of the young man, but to emphasize more particularly the value of the men of mature judgment and ripe experience who have kept their faculties bright by use and have not permitted themselves to become old.

The Cosmopolitan supports its contention by citing a large number of men of world-wide fame who, at an age in many instances a score of years beyond the age mentioned, are still contributing their valuable services to the molding of policies and the march of progress.

Coming down among the sixties we find hundreds of men who are active and useful factors in business and professional life.

The list of men presented by the Cosmopolitan is an interesting and representative one, and it is given at length as published:

Chauncey M. Depew, for instance, is 87; so is Dr. Charles W. Elliot. Lyman Abbott is 86; "Uncle Joe" Cannon 85; Lord Bryce is 83, as are John Wanamaker and Marquis Shigenobu Okuma. John D. Rockefeller is 82; Henry Holt, the publisher, 81, and Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes is 80, the same age as Georges Clemenceau, "the tiger of France."

George Brandes, the writer, is 79; Senator Knute Nelson is 78, which is the age of the Rev. Russell H. Conwell and Justice Joseph McKenna of the supreme court. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley is 77; so is George Haven Putnam, the publisher. Sarah Bernhardt is 76, of an age with Elihu Root. Thomas A. Edison is 74, born in the same year as Alexander Graham Bell. The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour is 73; Justice William R. Day of the supreme court is 72, as are Luther Burbank, Frances Hodgson Burnett and Samuel Gompers. Henry Cabot Lodge is 71, as are Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the publisher. Albert B. Cummins, Daniel Carter Beard and David Starr Jordan.

Marshal Ferdinand Foch is 70. That's the age of Sir Oliver Lodge. Henry Van Dyke, the author, is 69. Joseph Jacques Joffre was born the same year.

John Drew, the actor, is 68, as is Sir Hall Caine and Robert Underwood Johnson and Thomas Nelson Page, both authors and former ambassadors. Robert B. Mantell, the actor, is 67, also George Eastman, Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, and John Sharp Williams. Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Samuel Rea and John Hays Hammond are 66.

George Bernard Shaw, Edward L. Doheny, John S. Sargent, Judge Louis D. Brandeis, Henry Morgenthau and former President Woodrow Wilson are 65.

No, this is not the "young man's age," unless you include in that category men under a hundred years old who have not allowed themselves to rust out.—Arizona Daily Star.

THE YANKEE GIANT

FAMOUS in song and story are the old-time whalers and the crews of schooners that built up the fishing industry along our New England coast. They were virile pioneers, builders of great modern America. In their day, their fishing accomplishments were the talk of the country and the envy of the world.

Yet how those ancient "salts" must murmur in bewilderment as they contemplate the enormous size of the fishing industry they founded.

For instance, Henry F. Fortmann retires as president of the Alaska Packers' Association of Seattle. Since 1893, this organization has packed 29,000,000 cases of salmon. It has 97 steamers and sailing vessels. Its sailing fleet is the finest under the American flag.

One million cases of salmon a year!

It takes a figure like that to make you realize the enormous scale on which we do things in this country.

In three recent months the railroads, despite business depression, hauled 4,425,000,000 tons of freight.

The figure is so big that it cannot be fully conceived by any human mind. America is the country that introduced "millions" and "billions" into the production of goods.

"Millions" and "billions" cannot be imagined or pictured by the human brain. That is why none of us realizes the tremendous production power of the Yankee Giant, our country.

Glibly we comment that the United States in a normal year produces 550,000,000 tons of soft coal, 920,000,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000,000 bales of cotton, 37,000,000 tons of pig iron and 18,500,000,000 gallons of crude oil.

Try to visualize any one of those figures. They are almost terrifying in their size and indication of power.

Henry Ford wasn't pipe-dreaming when he said that, if Germany hadn't thrown the sponge, American mechanics would have covered her with boiler-plate.

Forty per cent of the world's manufactured goods are produced in the United States.

A country with this enormous productive power cannot languish much longer in recuperative depression.

Human needs and American productive power are so big that before long "things will begin to run automatically."

It's a good thing, occasionally, to ponder figures like these. They make a thrill run up the spine, and from the heart wells up the glad song, "I'm an American!"

WEEVIL

THE boll weevil, destroyer of growing cotton, could be starved and wiped out if the south didn't grow any cotton for a year or two. So claim some authorities. If the weevil gets alarmingly beyond control, this may be the court of last resort.

The trouble with the scheme is that the weevil, deprived of cotton, probably would adapt itself to eating something else.

The south's salvation is crop rotation, coupled with an intensive scientific campaign against the weevil. Science can conquer any insect, though it takes time.

Transferring The Championship



YOUR INCOME TAX

This is the last of five articles on the federal income tax, written for The Review by R. A. Conkey, tax consultant of the Central National Bank Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland.

By R. A. CONKEY

Below is illustrated the computation of net income and income tax on an individual whose net income is less than \$5,000.

Gross income consists of the following items:	
Salary	\$4,000.00
Profit on sale of stocks	300.00
Interest on savings account	50.00
Interest on money loaned	150.00
Dividends received	300.00
Total gross income	\$5,300.00
Deductions from gross income:	
Taxes on residence	\$ 150.00
Interest on mortgage on residence	300.00
Total deductions	\$ 450.00
Net income	\$4,850.00
Credits for normal tax:	
Personal exemption as married man	\$2,500.00
For two dependent children	800.00
Dividends (not subject to normal tax)	800.00
Total credits	\$4,100.00
Net income subject to normal tax	\$ 750.00
Normal tax on \$750.00 at 4 per cent, \$30.00.	
There is no sur-tax, as net income is less than \$5,000.	

Here is an illustration of the computation of net income and income tax of an individual engaged in a merchandise business and interested in other local enterprises besides buying and selling real estate and renting property, etc.

His gross income consists of the following items:	
Gross profits from merchandise business	\$15,000.00
Salary as president of local power company	3,000.00
Profit on sale of real estate	2,000.00
Rent from apartment house	250.00
Interest on money loaned	500.00
Dividends from stock of corporations	2,000.00
Total gross income	\$25,000.00
He has the following allowable deductions:	
Rent paid for store room	\$ 3,000.00
Clerk hire	1,000.00
Necessary and incidental expenses of the business	500.00
State, county and local taxes	500.00
Bad debts of the business charged off	500.00
Depreciation on the apartment house	500.00
Contributions—Community fund, \$500.00; church, \$200.00; college endowment, \$1,000.00	1,700.00
Loss from fire, less insurance	300.00
Total deductions	\$ 9,000.00
For the purpose of the normal tax only he is entitled to the following credits:	
Dividends received (as they are not subject to normal tax)	\$2,000.00
\$2,000.00 as married man living with wife, and \$400.00 each for three dependent children	3,200.00
Total	\$ 5,200.00

The taxable income is determined as follows:	
Total gross income	\$25,000.00
Less total deductions	9,000.00
Net income subject to sur-tax	\$16,000.00
Credits:	
Dividends	\$2,000.00
Personal exemption	3,200.00
Net income subject to normal tax	\$10,800.00
Normal tax on first \$4,000.00 at 4 per cent, \$160.00.	
Normal tax on \$6,800.00 at 8 per cent, \$544.00.	
Total normal tax	\$ 704.00
Sur-tax:	
\$5,000.00 to \$6,000.00—1.000.00 @ 1% or \$ 10.00	
\$6,000.00 to \$8,000.00—2,000.00 @ 2% or 40.00	
\$8,000.00 to \$10,000.00—2,000.00 @ 3% or 60.00	
\$10,000.00 to \$12,000.00—2,000.00 @ 4% or 80.00	
\$12,000.00 to \$14,000.00—2,000.00 @ 5% or 100.00	
\$14,000.00 to \$16,000.00—2,000.00 @ 6% or 120.00	
Total sur-tax	\$110.00
Total tax to be paid	\$1,114.00



Bisbee, Jan. 11, 1922.

To the Editor:

All of us owe to orphans a moral obligation to contribute to their welfare—an obligation which most of us are prompt and glad to acknowledge in principle but sometimes slower to act upon in practice. The very word "orphan" suggests a lonely child who needs and deserves comfort and material help. But none of us does much to provide either help or comfort, due to the fact, no doubt, that the individual cases are not "brought home" to us.

There are in Arizona two institutions for the care of orphaned and abandoned children, and both of them are doing a splendid and necessary work. It is perhaps unfortunate that both are located at Tucson, for while the burden of their support is one which should be borne by the entire state, it falls in fact most heavily upon the residents of Tucson. The people of that city have done more than their share; but the share and much more is needed for the support of both institutions.

This is an appeal to those who will live, addressed to every man and woman without respect of creed, in behalf of the home which is maintained there by the Catholic Sisters of St. Joseph. The home opens its doors to every proper case; it denies to one because he is not a Catholic or because he is somewhat easy; it does not discriminate among the non-Catholic children. No money is diverted to overhead in form of salaries; the Sisters labor only for the reward which comes from self-sacrifice and devotion and love. It is pertinent to remark that not more than one general appeal for funds is made in any year. This is the appeal for 1922.

St. Joseph's Orphan home was first installed in a small adobe house across the street from St. Mary's hospital, northwest of Tucson, in 1890—12 years ago. In 1902 the institution was destroyed by a severe storm, and no place was provided for the unfortunate children until the opening of the present home south of the city several years later. In 1905, after having secured something over \$10,000, the Sisters commenced the present building and finally finished it at a cost of about \$40,000. The home has accommodations for 100 children. It is provided with every modern convenience designed for the care, training and education of the children entrusted to the Sisters' care. That St. Joseph's home is doing and has done a wonderful work for the citizenry of Arizona and of the country at large cannot be doubted by one who will take the time to hear the story of its trials, its struggles, its failures and successes, and to see for himself the means being taken that those unfortunate little ones, denied by the vicissitudes of life from an upbringing in homes of their own, may become upstanding men and women and worthy citizens of this great country.

The results of the work of this institution are plainly discernible after 32 years. From almost every state in the Union come occasional donations and words of encouragement and good cheer from substantial men and women who owe their early training and the inculcation of right principles to the days spent by them in

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HAYNES' REPORT

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would go to the length of undermining the constitution to nullify, an amendment which their action demonstrates is in actual effect.

"Changed attitude of former hostile statesmen, political leaders and the press."

Haynes declared that the prohibition amendment was being enforced to an even greater extent than had been anticipated and predictions of opponents had not been borne out by actualities.

"The chief cause of non-enforcement," he said, "was the appointment of wet officials and smuggling. This is being corrected by the appointment of officials who are in sympathy with the law, and by serving notice on neighboring countries that their flags are being used to protect smugglers."

He declared enforcement would henceforth be a much easier undertaking for various reasons, including the attitude of the public, curtailing of sources of supply, closer co-operation of all enforcement agencies and the "poisonous, death-dealing character of practically all illicit liquor now on the market."

Arrests Increasing
Arrests for drunkenness, he declared, have increased 60 per cent, liquor withdrawals have been reduced 50 per cent, while last year's importation of liquor was one-half of one per cent of the total consumption of liquor in America the year before prohibition.

Seizures of liquor, he estimated at 90,000 gallons of distilled spirits and wines, while the estimated value of property seized during the past year was \$12,907,000. The miscellaneous property seized consisted of 600 automobiles, 40 boats, 26 wagons and carriages, 45 horses and mules, one airplane, five motorcycles, \$7,500 in cash, 10 tracts of land and seven stocks of merchandise.

Under court proceedings, Haynes said, there were 30,000 federal indictments, 17,000 pleas of guilty, 21,000 convictions and 950 acquittals. Approximately \$3,000,000 was collected by the prohibition bureau, he added, while the total of assessments was estimated at \$5,500,000.

Expenses were placed at approximately \$2,744,522.

Upwards of 300 brewers have been investigated and charged with violation, he declared, while some public officials have been indicted and some have gone to jail.

"In 59 cities, with a population of 30,000 or over," he said, "and a combined population of 20,000,000, including New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, official and estimated figures show a decrease in arrests for drunkenness from 316,842 in 1917 to 107,768, notwithstanding bad booze, temporary individual hard drinking, and a 'let it be' all intoxicated people."

Haynes estimated that 17,500,000 drinkers have quit liquor. "From various sources it is estimated," he said, "there were 20,000,000 drinkers in the United States before the country went dry. Of this number, there are 1,500,000 who drink occasionally now, and another 1,000,000 of old drinkers who imbibe whenever they can get it. If there were 20,000,000 drinkers when liquor was accessible, and it is doubtful; and if there are 2,500,000 drinkers now, more doubtful, then 17,500,000 former drinkers have quit—a wonderful record. Only 15 per cent of former drinkers are drinking now, and these are drinking but 5 per cent of the quantity of liquor formerly consumed while the entire drink habit of the nation has decreased \$2,000,000,000 a year."

SHANTUNG ROW

(Continued from Page One)

would not reassemble until the Shantung problem had been solved.

Besides Shantung, the general Far Eastern issues constitute virtually the only remaining business of the conference. A reply still is awaited from Tokyo regarding the Pacific fortifications section of the naval treaty but most delegates are so confident that the point will be easily settled that they are beginning to speak of the naval negotiations as a closed chapter.

Differ With U. S. Views
A view that the Far Eastern discussions should be held in advance to give free rein for the Shantung negotiations has been emphasized in American quarters, it being argued that the Japanese and Chinese groups were fully occupied with the question of the Kiaow Chow lease hold, and that the Far Eastern committee could not go ahead without them.

It is evident, however, that not all delegations agree with the American view. After nine weeks of discussion and with important political developments shaping in foreign capitals, some delegates are outspoken in their desire to avoid every unnecessary delay in the main task.

That some spirited clashes of opinion are to be expected when the Far Eastern meetings are resumed is becoming more apparent. Today, Dr.

the "home" when character was in the forming.

The Sisters now have 98 children under their charge; and other children are knocking at their door. With you not do your generous, even though small part to help this magnificent work along?

The following business men have kindly consented to accept contributions:

James J. Flanagan, John P. Steffes, A. T. Sowle, T. A. Hughes, Arthur Nottman, Geo. B. Winfrey and Arthur Houle.

Yours very truly,
CITIZEN.

Chung Hui Wang, Chinese delegate, issued a statement re-affirming the determination of China to press her request for conference discussions of the "21 demands" despite objections of the Japanese. Meantime, among other delegations, there developed evidence that not only this request but the Chinese proposal for abolition of spheres of influence and for restoration of leased areas face a dubious prospect.

Compromise Essential

Among officials close to the Shantung conversations, the opinion prevailed today that both China and Japan must be ready to adopt a compromising attitude on the railway question which caused the deadlock of two weeks ago if they hope to reach a settlement of the Shantung problem here. In other words, both countries must agree to some formula which would preserve some of the final suggestions of both parties but not all. It is believed a formula under discussion is that Japan provide a loan by Japanese capitalists for the restoration of the railway, but with the abandonment by Japan of her claim for the appointment of Japanese experts to such posts as traffic manager and chief accountant.

The delegates today advanced far in the discussion of the restitution of the leased territory of Kiaow Chow. The Japanese agreed to turn over to China all official documents which have been accumulated, notably those referring to land titles. On Monday, the delegates will take up the question of how soon the territory is to be restored and then go on to the questions of the salt fields and the iron and coal mines.

Tokio Delays Answer

Meantime, the question of Pacific fortifications is in the hands of the Japanese cabinet, as a result of the new proposal to define an exact zone of limitation of fortifications to the present status.

It is expected that a favorable answer will be received from Tokio in time to complete naval discussions next week. It was learned today that the new zone proposition which emanated from the British delegates was the cause of a somewhat heated discussion when it was broached to the conferees, but no one expects a serious hitch will develop now.

Plans for the general treaty regarding the Far East are solidifying. The American delegation met today to give its first attention to the tentative treaty draft, prepared by legal experts. The drafting committee, headed by Elihu Root, also whipped into shape the separate resolution suggesting reduction of the armed forces of China.

IRISH TREATY

(Continued from Page One)

Cosgrove, as well as other departmental heads in the republican government, will head the departments in the provisional administration.

Griffith Opposes Deal

William Dorois, chairman of the meeting which ratified the treaty, made it plain that the assembly had no existence as a parliament. He pointed out that it had never met before and would never meet again. The speech made by Griffith contemplated the complete suppression of the Dail on the election of a free state parliament.

The drafting of a constitution will be the most important task of the provisional government. Constitutional lawyers here and perhaps in England probably will be called in to assist. The feeling in Dublin is highly optimistic and cheerful. This was evidenced today in the attitude of the auxiliaries who drove through the streets singing and waving their hats. Pedestrians generally greeted them with amusement.

HAYS ACCEPTS

(Continued from Page One)

wishes of his prospective employers. He declared, however, he would not give up his government duties until the president has time to select his successor.

It was said at the White House that nothing would be done toward selection of a new postmaster general until Hays formally tenders his resignation.

New Not Out For Job

Names mentioned in connection with the postmaster generalship appointment included: Harry S. New, senator from Indiana; Dr. Hubert Work of Pueblo, Colo., present first assistant postmaster general; Walter S. Dickey, Kansas City manufacturer; Representative Steenerson, of Minnesota, chairman of the house postoffice committee; William Boyce Thompson, New York banker, and Charles D. Hilles of New York, former chairman of the Republican national committee.

Friends of Senator New discounted any possibility of his giving up his seat in the senate to enter the cabinet.

POINCARÉ PUTS

(Continued from Page One)

premier, Lloyd George did not meet the Germans.

The British premier came here with ratification of a policy of moral support for Germany tentatively granted by the reparations commission, but met with strong opposition from Poincaré, who argued that Germany had not paid to the limit of her capacity and that some means must be found for lightening France's burden.

The conclusion in Belgian circles, which have rallied to the British and Italian views, is that France stands alone on the reparations problem.